

money to punish Great Britain, and revenge the loss of a million or two of property. View the example of the brave Republicans of Switzerland, and learn truth and wisdom.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, April 12.

To the Trustees of the Human Society in Boston.

East Windsor, (Con.) 1794.

He who saves the life of another is a benefactor to mankind. The following case of one saved from drowning, whose condition appeared helpless, is mentioned with an earnest wish that any who may providentially be in a similar dreadful situation, may experience the happy effects of the experiment.

Several years ago, Mr. John Bissell who kept a ferry in this town, and with whom I was acquainted piloted a footman and his wife over the river on the ice, a small snow had fallen the night preceding, and hidden the path, and rendered it unsafe for strangers to pass without a guide, on account of the openings or breathing places frequent in frozen rivers.

A lad about 12 years of age, who lived with Mr. Bissell followed his master. There was a hole cut through the ice, near the shore for the convenience of cattle to drink. The lad went to the hole, and while amusing himself with pushing the snow into the water, his feet slipped and he immediately disappeared. The water was of considerable depth.

Mr. Bissell, with a presence of mind uncommon in such sudden surprise, ran to the shore and seizing a large billet of wood, and being long acquainted with the course and rapidity of the stream ran about five rods below the place, and exerting all his strength, by repeated hard blows, broke the ice, then pushing away the broken pieces, laid down upon the ice, his face touching the water, and eagerly looking for the lad's coming down. He had not been many seconds in that situation, when he saw him coming towards him, his head about a foot below the ice. He plunged in his arm, and seizing the lad drew him out, motionless, and to appearance dead. But by the application of warming things, he was providentially restored to his usual health, in two or three hours. He had been under the ice six or eight minutes.

DAVID M'CLURE.

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 26.

Yesterday about 11 o'clock, the President accompanied by the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and a number of respectable citizens, went down the river in one of the New Castle Packets, to view Fort Mifflin and other places on the banks of the Delaware.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 25.

By the FANNY OF GREENOCK.

Yesterday arrived here from Greenock; the ship Fanny, Captain Braine, after a passage of 35 days. By this arrival we have received London papers as late as the 1st, and Glasgow papers to the 7th March. The papers do not contain any thing very important—they are mostly filled with Parliamentary sketches—of which we shall continue to publish extracts. The following, however, appearing the most important, claim our earliest attention.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 20.

The head quarters of the Austrians will be this evening at Valenciennes.—M. de Clairfayt will command 20,000 men at Tournay: The Prince de Cobourg 40,000 at Solemes, between Cateau and Cambray; and the Prince of Hohenlohe 20,000 on the banks of the Sambre.—There will be also 9000 men between Beaumonts, Maubenge, and Philippeville; 19,000 Dutch troops, and 12,000 Austrians, will protect Namur; and M. de Beaulieu will have 9000 at Arion. Such are our dispositions. The 15,000 Austrians that are at Treves will be charged to cover the Electorate. The English, Hessians, and Hanoverians alone, are charged with the defence of West-Flanders from Menin to the sea.

LONDON, February 14.

M. Perigord, Bishop of Autun, is going to Philadelphia with Madame de Flannal, whose husband was guillotined at St. Omers. They will be accompanied by Beaumets, an Ex-constituent, and the Ex-minister Narbonne.—The Ex-constituents d'Andre, Lameth, d'Aiguillon, and Lufignan, will soon follow them to America.

February 15.

It is generally understood that our government will stop all American ships now in the river, bound to France. The urgency of affairs requires every vigilance on our part to prevent any supplies being sent to that country, which is so very hard pressed at this moment for articles of the first necessity for carrying on the war.

Great quantities of pot-ash have been lately exported from this kingdom to France in neutral ships; the French having, it is said, discovered a method of using this salt instead of salt-petre, in the composition of gunpowder.

When Messrs. Muir, Palmer, Skirling, and Margat, were conducted on board the hulks at Woolwich, their baggage was not received, and they themselves were obliged to put on the common convicts jacket, and submit to have their heads shaved.

February 18.

Yesterday accounts were received from America, brought to this country by two ships from New-York, with letters as late as the 14th of January. By these we learn, that Congress had received intelligence of the proclamation of our Privy Council of the 6th of November last, for seizing American ships under certain circumstances; as well as of the capture of several American ships in the West-Indies. Congress however, had wisely determined on preserving a strict neutrality with all nations. American stocks have risen in consequence.

February 20.

A gentleman who came passenger in the schooner Success, Captain Leech, from Norfolk to Liverpool, informs, that two days previous to his departure from thence, a letter was received from Mr. Parker, a Member of Congress, from Virginia, which stated, that the United States were on the eve of a war—that Congress had passed a resolution to fortify all the towns on the sea coast—that upwards of 50 pieces of cannon were to be mounted for the defence of Charleston, and that orders had been issued for buying up, on account of the American Government, all the arms and ammunition which could be procured.

The Duke of York, in the ensuing campaign, is to act under the direction of Col. Maek, and the combined armies are not to waste their time by stopping on the way to attack or besiege any of the strongly fortified towns on the frontiers, but to proceed in a mass to Paris.—STAR.

Government yesterday received advice from Portsmouth, that the cutter which was dispatched from thence on Thursday evening to look into the ports of France, from whence the expected invasion was said to be projected, is returned, after running so close on shore as narrowly to have eluded a red-hot ball from a battery; and reports that there are no troops embarked, nor shipping so numerous, or preparations in any state of forwardness such as had been conjectured.

The French, having made great additions to their strength, along all the frontiers from Lille to Dunkirk, threaten another inroad upon West Flanders, and already some severe skirmishes have taken place, at the allied out posts. Gun-boats are said to have sailed from Dunkirk, for the purpose of attacking Ostend by sea, to which place their troops, in great numbers, are endeavouring to press forward by land. In the mean time, it is satisfactory to know, that Ostend has been, for some time, in a condition to make a vigorous defence.

The Juno Frigate, Captain Hood, coming from Gibraltar, entered the road of Toulon, not knowing of the recapture of that place, anchored off the Calerns;—when a boat with a French officer came to announce to the Captain, that he was prisoner of war. Capt. Hood requested the Frenchman to take some refreshment in his cabin, and profited by this interval to cut his cables, and then bore away under a brisk gale. The French batteries seeing the Juno sheer off, directed a violent discharge upon her, two of which went completely through her without killing a man.

February 21.

Official news has been received by one of the Foreign Ministers from his court of Perpignan having surrendered to the Spaniards. The particulars are not stated.

February 22.

Our letters from Brussels, dated the 18th inst. state, that the movement of the French, which we had notice of in our last letters, was not a false alarm. The French had actually began their operations, and that in a most formidable way. They advanced on the side of Maubenge, and on the 15th a violent cannonade commenced on the Austrian out-posts. All the English troops have moved from their cantonment, and the Austrians have advanced from Mons to the frontiers.—The Prince of Cobourg had been for

two days at Bavay, and it was thought that he would remove his head-quarters to Valenciennes; as for the present at least they must continue on the defensive;—70,000 French are already assembled before that place, but it appears that Pichegru yet waits the arrival of the cavalry.

Ten sail of French East-India men have reached Port l'Orient, an event which has caused much joy among the under-writers at Lloyd's Coffee-house, where some of them were deeply insured. This arrival is to be the more regretted by this country, as the French have thereby received a large supply of salt-petre, an article of which they were very much in want.

The brig Union, of Boston, Captain Snow, lately put into Galway in distress, bound from Virginia to Dublin, laden with tobacco, was wrecked on the coast of Wales, on her passage from Galway, and two of her crew unfortunately perished. The George, Simms, (an American) from Maryland to Bremen, is taken and carried into Moiriaux, & ordered to Breff.

The great number of French collected about Longwi and Thionville, seem to threaten the Province of Luxembourg with an invasion. The Austrian generals have put that fortress, which, after Gibraltar, is the strongest in Europe, in a most respectable state of defence.

On the 10th and 11th inst. several bloody skirmishes were fought about Orchies, in which the Austrian hussars took a great number of prisoners.

Letters from Leghorn, dated January 31, state the safe arrival of the Juno frigate, Capt. Alexander Hood, in that port. He brought with him the Republican officer and 10 seamen whom he had made prisoners at Toulon.

March 1.

Last night Mr. Sparrow, the messenger, arrived at the Secretary of State's office, with dispatches from our army in Flanders. A general movement has taken place, and the British forces had all drawn towards the neighbourhood of Courtray expecting an attack. Their Head quarters are now at Haerlebeke.

As the armies are now in general motion, the campaign may be expected immediately to commence. The prince of Cobourg arrived at Valenciennes on the 19th, where he has taken up his head-quarters. He was received with the most lively demonstrations of joy, and the city was illuminated on the occasion.

Yesterday accounts were received in town by the Minerva from Bengal, for Ostend; that the Prince Royal, East Indiaman outward bound, on the 27th of September last, near the Sunda Islands, fell in with three French frigates, and engaged them for upwards of one hour, when she was obliged to strike to their superior force. The carpenter was killed; the sixth mate, and two seamen wounded.

The dreadful fire which broke out at Gottenborough, on the 4th inst. began just opposite the town-house, which had a narrow escape; the flames and heat reached it from the other side of the canal, and nothing but the most strenuous exertions could have saved it. It is computed that from 100 to 120 houses have been consumed, and upwards of 2000 people lost their all in the space of ten hours; fortunately none of the British have suffered.

Friday died his Grace the Duke of New-castle.

NEW-YORK.

We rejoice to find accounts from various Islands of the release of American shipping. It looks like a return of friendly intercourse with the islands in due time; but when the best face is put upon the whole business, every man must pronounce it a most infamous series of abusive treatment.

The ship Holland, Capt. Franklin arrived at the Texel 22d, January last, after having been taken and carried into Cowes by the English Cutter Swan; who after examining the papers released him immediately.

The Holland was laden with sugar and coffee, the produce of the French West-India islands.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London, dated February 10, 1794, to his Correspondent in New-York.

"I have effected Insurance on the freight of your ship at six guineas per cent. When it is considered that for some time past French cruizers have stopped almost every American vessel they have met with, and sent them to France, of the fate of whose cargoes and also of their freights, we are ignorant, I am led to hope the owners of the ship will think she was done on very moderate terms. Amongst those vessels supposed to be in France, is the Mary, Capt. Haley; as since her arrival off Falmouth the 4th ult, there has been no account of her.

THE French paper from which we copied the paragraph of Mæstricht and Breda having been taken by the

French, as mentioned in yesterday's Gazette, was handed us amongst LATE papers; but on examination, find it to be an old paper of Feb. 1793.

Extract of a letter from London, dated February 10th, 1794.

"It is with pleasure I mention, that appearances are very flattering of that good understanding which exists between this country and yours, not being at present interrupted—the American committee, whereof I a member, a few days ago presented a memorial to the Admiralty, requesting a convoy to sail from Falmouth or Plymouth early next month, to take under their protection vessels bound to the United States, which they have promised to grant."

ARRIVED.

Ship Ellice, Harvey, London
Fanny, Braine, Greenock
Mary, Puller, Gibraltar
Seventy-five passengers came in the Fanny, from Greenock, many of whom were cabin passengers.

The ship James, Howard, arrived at Dover, 15th February.

The ship Atlas, Bunker, arrived at Londonderry, after a short passage.

The ship Providence, Martin, from this port, is arrived at Leith.

CONGRESS:

House of Representatives April 25.

On motion by Mr. Smith of South-Carolina, amended by Mr. Parker,

Resolved unanimously, That the letter of the Committee of Public Safety of the French Republic, addressed to Congress, be transmitted to the President of the United States, and that he be requested to cause the same to be answered, on behalf of this House, in terms expressive of their sensibility, for the friendly and affectionate manner in which they have addressed the Congress of the United States, with an unequivocal assurance that the Representatives of the People of the United States, have much interest in the happiness and prosperity of the French Republic.

Ordered, That Mr. William Smith and Mr. Parker, be a committee to wait on the President with the foregoing resolution.

* * * The St. Domingo sufferers will receive a further assistance from the fund advanced by Congress, by applying at the corner of Water and Walnut-Street, on Monday, from 9 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M. A small sum is reserved to assist those in distress, who have an opportunity of quitting the United States.

The Printers are requested to insert the above. April 26th, 1794.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

April 26.

Will be performed, A COMEDY, called The Rivals.

To which will be added, A New serious Pantomime, never performed here, called

LA FORET NOIRE,

OR THE NATURAL SON.

With New Music by Mr. Reinagle, and New Scenery by Mr. Milburn.

The Pantomime, under the direction of Mr. Francis.

Geronte, father of Lucille Mr. Green
Lanzedan, Lucille's lover Mr. Moreton
Adolphe, the natural son, Master T. Warrell
Pince, a finical Abbe, Mr. Francis
Lubin, a peasant, Mr. Warrell
Fronte & Pasquin, servants to Geronte, Messrs. Warrell & Darley jun.

Lucille, (Daughter to Geronte) Madame Gardie, from the Theatre a-Paris being her first appearance on this stage.

Marton, Lucille's maid, Miss Rowson BANDITTI.

Le Terreuir, captain of the banditti, Mr. Marshall

Sans Quartier, the lieutenant Mr. Cleveland
Robbers, Messrs. Blisset, De Moulins, Lee, Bafon, &c.

Books, descriptive of the Pantomime, to be had at the Theatre.

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour on nine, in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, at the corner of Sixth-street, and at Carr & Co's Musical Repository, No. 122, Market-street fa, BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.